

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**In re:**

**SEAN LANGFORD and  
FELICIA LANGFORD,<sup>1</sup>  
*Alleged Debtors.***

**Misc. No. 17-211-JAD**

**FREDERICK BANKS, et. al.,  
*Petitioning Creditors,***

**Doc. No.**

**v.**

**SEAN LANGFORD and  
FELICIA LANGFORD,  
*Alleged Debtors.***

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

On October 2, 2017, this Court received an Involuntary Petition (ECF No. 1) and an Application to Have the Chapter 7 Filing Fee Waived (ECF No. 2), both filed by Frederick Banks.

On August 4, 2017, the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (“District Court”) entered an Order Dismissing Case with

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<sup>1</sup> As filed, the Involuntary Petition identifies Sean Langford as the Alleged Debtor, and provides that “Felicia Langford” is an alias of Mr. Langford. Based on the allegations included in the Involuntary Petition (i.e. that Felicia Langford was improperly monitoring an e-mail account to assist Sean Langford), as well as the accompanying Application to Have the Chapter 7 Filing Fee Waived (which identifies two debtors: Sean and Felicia Langford), it appears that Petitioning Creditors recognize that Sean Langford and Felicia Langford are separate individuals. As such, the Court presumes that in their attempt to file a joint involuntary petition, Petitioning Creditors errantly listed Felicia Langford as an alias of Sean Langford. Given the *pro se* status of the Petitioning Creditors, the Court will treat the Involuntary Petition as an attempted joint involuntary petition.

Prejudice, at *Frederick Banks v. Soo Song, et. al.*, Civil Action No. 17-mc-632 (EFC No. 2) (“District Court Order”). The District Court Order: (a) denied Frederick Bank’s request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis, (b) dismissed with prejudice the Complaint filed by Frederick Banks, and (c) pursuant to a previously issued order of the District Court, referred to in the District Court Order as the “Vexatious Litigant Order,” directed the Clerk of the District Court that,

under the terms of the undersigned’s Vexatious Litigation Order, it is not to accept and/or docket (including in any miscellaneous docket) any application for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, complaint, petition, or other filing by [Frederick Banks] on his behalf (or on behalf of Plaintiff’s alias “Hamilton Brown”), even if transferred from [] another district court, unless it is accompanied by the required Motion for Leave and declaration, AND the Court has granted leave. [Frederick Banks] is forewarned that any Motion for Leave and/or declaration is subject to the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, and that the Court will not hesitate to consider sanctions should the Court find that Plaintiff has violated Rule 11.

A copy of the District Court Order is attached to this Memorandum Opinion as Exhibit “A” and is fully incorporated herein. Similar orders were previously entered by this Court against Frederick Banks as a result of his numerous “frivolous” filings, including many Involuntary Petitions. *See, e.g., Frederick Banks v. T. Blumm*, Misc. No. 11-202-TPA, ECF No. 7, 11 (where the Court found, as of April 2011, Frederick Banks had filed thirty-eight (38) previous cases in this Court that were either summarily dismissed or found to have been frivolous).

The Involuntary Petition names Sean Langford and Felicia Langford as the Alleged Debtors. It is significant that Sean Langford was also named as a defendant in the action that was dismissed by the District Court Order as the claims asserted in the Involuntary Petition<sup>2</sup> appear to include the same claims (or claims which stem from the same series of events) as those that were dismissed as frivolous in the District Court case. Accordingly, the Petitioning Creditors' claims appear to be, at best, subject of a "bona fide dispute," causing the Involuntary Petition to fail to meet the requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 303—which requires, *inter alia*, that an involuntary petition be commenced by three or more creditors each holding a claim that is neither contingent nor subject to a bona fide dispute. See 11 U.S.C. § 303. Moreover, even if presumed valid, the Petitioning Creditors' claims totaling \$3,000.00 fall well below the required monetary threshold for commencement of an involuntary case. Id.<sup>3</sup> Thus, the Voluntary Petition is defective on its face for failure to meet the requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 303.

In addition to the failure to conform to the requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 303, the Court notes that the Involuntary Petition contains a number of irregularities. For example, under the "Venue" portion of the Involuntary Petition, Mr. Banks checked the box indicating that the Alleged Debtors were domiciled

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<sup>2</sup> The nature of the claims allegedly held by Petitioning Creditors are identified as being claims for fraud, theft, conversion, constitutional violations, and invasion of privacy.

<sup>3</sup> Section 303 of Title 11 requires that the "noncontingent, undisputed claims" of the Petitioning Creditors "... aggregate at least \$15,325 more than the value of any lien on property of the debtor securing such claims held by the holders of such claims[.]" 11 U.S.C. § 303(b)(1).

in or resided within the Western District of Pennsylvania for the 180 days prior to filing, but then included a handwritten notation that “Debtor is agent of agency domiciled in this District.” It is unclear as to whether Mr. Banks is alleging that venue in this Court is appropriate by virtue of both the Alleged Debtors’ personal residency and their status as agents of an agency domiciled in this District, or whether venue is founded solely upon their alleged agency. However, given that the only address provided for the Alleged Debtors is that of the Pittsburgh Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”), it appears that venue is predicated solely upon the domicile of the FBI, and not the Alleged Debtors’ personal domicile/residence.

In addition to the failure to provide the Alleged Debtors’ personal street address and questionable assertion of appropriate venue, further irregularities include that “Hamilton Brown, LLP” has allegedly signed the document on behalf of the alleged second petitioning creditor. Not only is “Hamilton Brown” identified in the District Court Order as a known alias used by Mr. Banks, but “Hamilton Brown, LLP” was listed in the signature block of the Complaint dismissed by the District Court discussed above—strongly suggesting that it too, is an alias of Mr. Banks. The Involuntary Petition further lists the address of Hamilton Brown, LLP, as well as the third petitioning creditor, Hexagon LLC, as having the same street address as this Court. Moreover, no typewritten or printed name and/or mailing address is provided for the individuals allegedly signing in their representative capacities for either Hamilton Brown, LLP or Hexagon, LLC, nor are their respective signatures legible. Each of these irregularities are indicators

that the Involuntary Petition is not filed in good faith and is nothing but an effort by Mr. Banks to intentionally circumvent the Vexatious Litigant Order, now supplemented by the District Court Order, barring him from pursuing claims without first obtaining leave from the District Court.

This Court is a unit of the District Court. 28 U.S.C. § 151. Prior to filing the Involuntary Petition, no leave was sought by or granted to Frederick Banks in accordance with the District Court Order. This absence of relief, as well as the Voluntary Petition's failure to meet the requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 303, and the irregularities plaguing the Involuntary Petition detailed above, lead this Court to conclude that dismissal of the Involuntary Petition is warranted.

In finding that dismissal is warranted, the Court notes that subsequent to the filing of the Involuntary Petition, the District Court has entered an Order dated October 3, 2017, expanding the Vexatious Litigant Order to "all filings made by Mr. Banks, in his name or under his known alias(es), whether on his behalf or on behalf of anyone else." See Order, *In re* Frederick Banks "Next Friend" Filings, 15-cr-174, ECF No. 137 ("Second District Court Order"). The Second District Court Order, attached hereto as Exhibit "B", provides that any and all submissions to the District Court (and by extension, this Court) not in compliance with the Vexatious Litigant Order will be returned to Mr. Banks, unfiled. The Court finds it appropriate to incorporate the terms of the Second District Court Order herein.

Therefore, pursuant to the District Court Order, the Second District Court Order, and 11 U.S.C. § 105(a), an Order will be contemporaneously entered ordering the **dismissal with prejudice** of the Involuntary Petition (ECF No. 1), and further ordering that any future submissions to the Court not made in compliance with the Vexatious Litigant Order, as thereafter expanded, be returned to Mr. Banks, unfiled.

Dated: October 6, 2017

BY THE COURT,



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JAD", is enclosed in a large, thin-lined oval. Below the oval, the initials "sjk" are handwritten.

JEFFERY A. DELLER  
Chief United States Bankruptcy Judge

Cm: Frederick Banks

FILED  
10/6/17 10:57 am  
CLERK  
U.S. BANKRUPTCY  
COURT - WDPA

**EXHIBIT "A"**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

FREDERICK BANKS,	)	
	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	Civil Action No. 17-mc-632
	)	
v.	)	Judge Cathy Bissoon
	)	
SOO SONG, <i>et al.</i> ,	)	
	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**ORDER DISMISSING CASE WITH PREJUDICE**

On December 8, 2015, this Court issued an Order designating Plaintiff a vexatious litigant. (See Civil Case No. 15-1400, Doc. 7). Pursuant to that Order, Plaintiff “is enjoined from filing, without prior authorization of the Court, any complaint, lawsuit or petition for writ of mandamus,” and “must file a motion for leave to file along with any new complaint, lawsuit or petition for writ of mandamus that he proposes to file, and must attach a copy of this Order to it.” (Id.). In addition, the Court’s December 8, 2015 Order states that “as an exhibit to any motion seeking such leave, there must be attached a declaration prepared pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 or a sworn affidavit certifying that (a) the document raises a new issue that has never been previously raised by the filer in this or any other court, (b) the claim or issue is not frivolous, (c) the document is not filed in bad faith, and (d) a statement as to the basis for jurisdiction and venue in the Western District of Pennsylvania.” (Id.).

Since the Court issued its Vexatious Litigant Order, Plaintiff has filed or attempted to file at least 22 new lawsuits, as well as numerous frivolous motions to reopen earlier actions. (See Civil Action Nos. 15-mc-882, 15-mc-877, 15-mc-885, 15-mc-936, 15-cv-1385, 15-cv-1400, 15-

cv-1439, 15-cv-1584, 16-mc-58, 16-mc-61, 16-mc-79, 16-mc-80, 16-mc-335, 16-mc-650, 17-mc-515, 17-mc-604, 17-mc-619, 17-mc-620, 17-mc-632, 17-mc-668, 17-mc-669, 17-mc-670, 17-mc-671, 17-mc-672, 17-mc-673, 17-mc-674). None of these various petitions, complaints and/or motions comply with the Court's December 8, 2015 Order.

Most of Plaintiff's recent lawsuits, including this one, arise out of the criminal proceedings instituted against him at Criminal Action No. 15-168. Among other things, Plaintiff seems to take issue with his continued confinement pending the district court's determination regarding his competency to stand trial. In addition to being deficient due to their failure to comply with this Court's December 8, 2015 Order, these various petitions and complaints are patently frivolous. As Judge Hornak aptly stated in a recent order:

Banks himself bears significant if not exclusive responsibility for any such delay in th[e] Court's rendering a competency determination due to the nature of his repetitive pro se filings of similar tenor on this Court's docket (despite this Court's repeated instruction to make any such filings through counsel pending such determination), particularly as to the content of such filings (for example, seeking sanctions in the form of "Black Magik" and purportedly engaging Ms. Ivanka Trump (yes, the President's daughter) in his pursuits in this Court)).

(Criminal Action No. 15-168, Doc. 414).

Unfortunately, Plaintiff has made clear that he does not intend to stop filing these frivolous lawsuits. On July 17, 2017, the public record reflects that Plaintiff called Judge Hornak's chambers "to advise the Court in advance that he was going to file 700 complaints against this Court." (Criminal Action No. 15-168, Doc. 402).

Simply put, Plaintiff has refused to abide by the Court's December 8, 2015 Order and, as an appropriate sanction, the Court will dismiss this action with prejudice. See Mindek v. Rigatti, 964 F.2d 1369, 1373 (3d Cir. 1992) (finding dismissal with prejudice appropriate when parties "refuse to abide by prescribed rules of court" and "will not obey court orders"); Orama v. Boyko,

243 Fed. Appx. 741, 743 (3d Cir. 2007) (affirming the dismissal of an action with prejudice as an appropriate sanction in light of the plaintiff's "willful decision not to comply with past orders, and expressed intention not to comply with future orders, making it impossible to ready the matter for trial, and rendering alternative sanctions ineffective").

Furthermore, the Court hereby reiterates to the Clerk's Office that, under the terms of the undersigned's Vexatious Litigant Order, it is not to accept and/or docket (including in any miscellaneous docket) any application for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, complaint, petition, or other filing by Plaintiff on his behalf (or on behalf of Plaintiff's alias "Hamilton Brown"), even if transferred from other another district court, unless it is accompanied by the required Motion for Leave and declaration, AND the Court has granted leave. Plaintiff is forewarned that any Motion for Leave and/or declaration is subject to the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, and that the Court will not hesitate to consider sanctions should the Court find that Plaintiff has violated Rule 11.

For the reasons set forth above, it is hereby ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis (Doc. 1) is DENIED and his complaint is DISMISSED with prejudice. PLAINTIFF IS PUT ON EXPLICIT NOTICE THAT ALL FUTURE NON-COMPLIANT FILINGS WILL NOT BE DOCKETED BY THE COURT, BUT RATHER WILL BE RETURNED TO PLAINTIFF WITHOUT FURTHER EXPLANATION.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

August 4, 2017

s/Cathy Bissoon

Cathy Bissoon

United States District Judge

CC (via ECF email notification):

All Counsel of Record

cc (via First-Class U.S. Mail):

FREDERICK BANKS  
05711068  
NEOCC  
2240 Hubbard Rd.  
Youngstown, OH 44505

**EXHIBIT "B"**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

*IN RE* FREDERICK BANKS )  
“NEXT FRIEND” FILINGS, ) Judge Cathy Bissoon  
)  
Petitioner. ) Filed in:  
)  
) U.S. v. Daniel K. Miller,  
) Criminal Action No. 15-174.

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**ORDER**

Petitioner Frederick Banks has not shown good cause why the Vexatious-Litigant Order should not be expanded to his attempted filings in other litigants’ cases. Petitioner’s response (Doc. 125) to the Show Cause Order dispels the notion that he “is truly dedicated to the best interests of the person[s] on whose behalf he [has sought] to litigate.” *See* SCO (Doc. 121) at 2 (summarizing next-friend standards). Conclusory references to the other litigants aside, the contents of Petitioner’s response demonstrate that the agenda(s) he seeks to advance are his own. *See* Doc. 125 (reiterating Mr. Banks’s longstanding grievances with various actors, including the FBI and Judge Eddy); *cf. also* Doc. 136 (Mr. Banks’s “Supplemental Reply” to SCO, addressing and attaching proposed plea-agreement purportedly offered to Mr. Banks in connection with criminal charges pending against him).

Otherwise, Petitioner has not, and under the circumstances cannot, overcome the plethora of legal deficiencies catalogued in the SCO. *See* Doc. 121 (Mr. Banks has no valid interest in the other litigants’ cases; he is not authorized to provide legal-representation to other individuals; he has failed to demonstrate a significant relationship with them; and he has not proven them

to suffer “inaccessibility, mental incompetence, or [some] other disability” preventing them from advancing their own interests).<sup>1</sup>

For all of these reasons, and for the ones stated in the SCO and the decisions incorporated therein by reference, it hereby is **ORDERED** that the Vexatious-Litigant Order is extended to all filings made by Mr. Banks, in his name or under his known alias(es), whether on his behalf or on behalf of anyone else.

Consistent with this ruling, Mr. Banks is prohibited from filing materials in a representative capacity (“next friend,” or otherwise), unless and until: (1) he complies with all provisions of the Vexatious-Litigant Order; and (2) he provides written, detailed statements and proofs demonstrating, under prevailing legal standards, the propriety of allowing him to act in a representative capacity on behalf of the person(s) whose interests he purports to advance.

Finally, Mr. Banks hereby is placed on notice that any submission made by him, on his own behalf or on behalf of any other existing or putative litigant, that is not in compliance with the Vexatious-Litigant Order, as now expanded, will be returned to him, unfiled, at the return-address provided on the envelope-of-submission.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Although Petitioner claims to have made filings in Mr. Sheppard’s cases at that Defendant’s behest, *see* Doc. 125 at 3, conspicuously absent from the record is any indication that Mr. Sheppard, (a) is incapacitated, and, (b) he wishes to cede all legal representation to Mr. Banks. *See* SCO (Doc. 121) at 3 & n.1 (highlighting indicia of Mr. Sheppard’s continued desire to litigate his own cases, *pro se*, and clarifying that “Mr. Sheppard cannot, selectively, be ‘competent’ for the purposes of his [own] filings, but ‘incompetent’ for the purposes of Mr. Banks’s”).

<sup>2</sup> This Order does not purport to govern Mr. Banks’s active criminal matter. *See U.S. v Banks*, Crim. Action No. 15-168 (W.D. Pa.) (Hornak, J., presiding). All issues related to filing, in that case, are reserved to Judge Hornak.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

October 3, 2017

s\Cathy Bissoon

Cathy Bissoon

United States District Judge

cc (via First-Class U.S. Mail):

Frederick Banks  
05711068  
NEOCC  
2240 Hubbard Road  
Youngstown, OH 44505

cc (via ECF email notification):

All counsel of record